

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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In this issue

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SPECIAL WAR PROBLEMS DIVISION

By Graham H. Stuart ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆



THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

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The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication compiled and edited in the Division of Research and Publication, Office of Public Information, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes press releases on foreign policy issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest is included.

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AUG 7 1945

Nazi Atrocities in Hungary and Greece

STATEMENTS BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press July 14]

Reliable reports from Hungary have confirmed the appalling news of mass killings of Jews by the Nazis and their Hungarian quislings. The number of victims of these fiendish crimes is great.

The entire Jewish community in Hungary, which numbered one million souls, is threatened with extermination. The horror and indignation felt by the American people at these cold-blooded tortures and massacres has been voiced by the President, by the Congress, and by hundreds of private organizations throughout the country. It is shared by all the civilized nations of the world. This Government will not slacken its efforts to rescue as many of these unfortunate people as can be saved from persecution and death.

The puppet Hungarian government, by its violation of the most elementary hu-

man rights and by its servile adoption of the worst features of the Nazi "racial policy", stands condemned before history. It may be futile to appeal to the humanity of the instigators or

perpetrators of such outrages. Let them know that they cannot escape the inexorable punishment which will be meted out to them when the power of the evil men now in control of Hungary has been broken.

[Released to the press
July 14]

The cold-blooded murder of the population of the Greek village of Distomo is another shocking example of the reign of terror which the Nazis have instituted in Europe and which becomes more savage as they become more desperate. This new crime will be noted in the registers of the United Nations, and justice will certainly be meted out to those responsible.

Bastille Day

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

[Released to the press by the White House July 13]

Once again I salute, on Bastille Day, the heroic people of France.

July fourteenth this year is different, for we hope that it is the last fourteenth of July that France will suffer under German occupation. With full confidence, I look forward that the French people on July 14, 1945, will celebrate their great national fete on French soil, liberated alike from the invader and from the puppets of Vichy.

For the great battle of liberation is now engaged. It is a battle resolutely waged by the American, British, and Canadian forces, together with the valiant fighters of the home French, who have already contributed so greatly to the success of the operations. At the same time gallant French fighting forces are carrying on the victorious struggle in Italy, joined in traditional unity with their comrades of the American Fifth Army and the British Eighth Army.

Here, on this side of the Atlantic, the fourteenth of July, 1944, offers an equally great spectacle of the indissoluble unity and the deep friendship of the American and French peoples.

Together, the French and American peoples stand today, united as they have always been when the cause of freedom was endangered.

Together, we shall win, and France shall be free!

Need for Alert Public Opinion

REMARKS BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press July 11]

The Secretary of State on July 11 held his press and radio news conference in the new press room of the Department of State. Secretary Hull made the following remarks:

"I greet you in your new quarters. I am glad to see you move in here because you can work better in this place, and because you deserve the best possible facilities.

"You are engaged in work that is only second in its responsibility to the most important work of the Government itself—that is, disseminating in the most understandable manner all of the pertinent and material facts and circumstances that would be included in what we call 'spot' news. That range of work especially is just about as responsible as any work I can think of in this crisis through which we all are passing.

"There has never been greater need for an alert public opinion than there is today. It will continue to be increasingly greater until victory has crowned our efforts and post-war problems have been settled. You will perform a tremendous function for good or bad according to the skill and intelligence and practical judgment with which you aid in developing and keeping thoroughly alive what we call an alert public opinion.

"There is, unfortunately, today in this country and in other countries a decline—I may say, an unconscious decline—in interest on the part of a surprising number of citizens, not only in this war and the awfulness of the issues that are involved but in planning for the future as well. I notice that at times an increasing number of people will listen to that part of the news which is of a minor or temporary or trivial nature and neglect the big basic questions that stand right before their faces. Your most vital task today is to make the maximum contribution in your work to what we would call an informed public opinion relating to basic international questions—those arising during the war and those that are inevitably arising even now in relation to post-war peace."

Opposition in Denmark to Nazi Rule

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press July 12]

Recent events in Denmark have again proven that the spirit of freedom cannot be crushed in a people determined to uphold their liberties. The Danes have steadfastly opposed the attempts by the Germans to establish a "model protectorate" in what once was and will again be a free and sovereign country. Their stand, inspired by leaders within and without Denmark, associates them with the people of the other countries who firmly resist the German oppressors and whose conduct sets an example to the people of other lands whose craven leaders succumbed to the false promises of the Nazis.

There is no Danish government which can give expression to the feelings of Denmark by adhering to the United Nations Declaration. We recognize, however, that the Danish people have placed themselves side by side with the people of the United Nations and like them are determined to contribute to the common struggle for victory over Nazism and for the attainment of the aims of the Atlantic Charter.

Visit of Chief Tax Auditor of Ecuador

Dr. Gonzalo Ramón, director of the Technical Department of the Ministry of Finance of Ecuador, and Chief Tax Auditor of the Republic, has arrived at Washington as guest of the Department of State for six months' study of our tax system. During his visit Dr. Ramón will spend much of his time at the Bureau of Internal Revenue and at the Treasury Department. He is interested especially in the administration of tax and customs laws.

Dr. Ramón spoke with enthusiasm of the work being carried out by the Ecuadoran-United States cultural institute at Quito in teaching English, and of the great interest in learning Spanish that, as he says, "is to be seen in Washington on every hand".

Economic Cooperation, United States and Mexico

[Released to the press July 12]

The Secretary of State and the Honorable Ezequiel Padilla, Mexican Foreign Minister, issued on July 12 the following joint statement:

We have enjoyed the opportunity afforded by Lic. Padilla's visit to Washington to exchange impressions and views with one another about a wide variety of matters of importance to our two countries.

In our keen desire to continue the development of ever closer relations between Mexico and the United States we have agreed that certain steps, outlined below, are to the mutual benefit of the two countries; and that every effort, consistent with our joint abilities as limited by wartime exigencies and consistent with the proportionate needs of other countries, shall be made to implement these steps.

1. Transportation

We have discussed the general transportation system of Mexico as it affects the wartime economy of our two countries and as it shall affect our economies in the postwar period. We have reached agreement that our Governments shall make every effort within their ability further to improve the transportation facilities of Mexico by rail, by highway, by air, and by sea.

The Mexican railway transportation system, which had little margin to handle more than peacetime needs, has increased enormously the volume of its traffic. It has succeeded in moving without delay to the United States Mexico's vast output of strategic raw materials. This achievement has been the result of cooperative arrangements between the two countries whereby the United States furnished Mexico with technical advice and certain emergency equipment and supplies.

To maintain the level of current operations during the war period such additional technical assistance as may be necessary will be furnished to Mexico and also as soon as possible additional necessary equipment and supplies. Moreover, to the limit of our wartime ability, every effort shall be made by the United States to continue to provide transportation facilities for the movement of essential goods to Mexico, while Mexico will make every effort, on her part, to reduce the strain on United States transportation facilities.

With respect to sea transportation, the two Governments are agreed that regular shipping services between the two countries, interrupted by the war, shall be resumed so as to provide for the relief of overburdened rail and highway transportation facilities.

2. Economic Development

The Mexican-American Commission for Economic Cooperation which was formed as a result of the meetings of Presidents Avila Camacho and Roosevelt in May 1943, has considered in some detail the various methods of economic cooperation in the field of industrialization.¹ We have discussed the findings and recommendations of the Commission made as a minimum program this year and find that our two Governments are substantially in accord in principle with respect to them. Every effort will be made to secure as promptly as possible the materials necessary to implement these recommendations. The Commission has presently under consideration a long-range program covering Mexico's needs for 1945 and subsequent years. This program will receive prompt attention by various agencies of the United States Government. In carrying forward this cooperative effort in the field of economic development the two Governments will discourage trade barriers which may unduly interfere with the economic development of Mexico and trade between the two countries.

3. General

We have taken advantage of the occasion to discuss a number of matters of general interest to our two Governments. We find ourselves in complete accord on all questions discussed. We agree that the inter-American cooperative system has proved of the utmost importance to the safety and security of this hemisphere and that it should be developed and expanded now and in the future for the continuing requirements of the present world crisis as well as for the needs of the postwar era. The exemplary cooperation which we have maintained during the war, we are determined to maintain during the peace.

¹ BULLETIN of July 17, 1943, p. 38.

Suppression of Revolt in Colombia

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press July 12]

I am glad to be able to inform you that I have just received a report from the American Embassy at Bogotá, Colombia, which was sent from there this morning, that the revolt of a certain part of the military forces which were on maneuvers near Pasto has been completely suppressed. The leader of the revolt and the troops which supported him have been captured. President López has been released and is understood to be in Ipiales. It is anticipated he will fly today from Ipiales to Bogotá.

The maintenance of the legally established authority of the Government of Colombia is gratifying to me. It demonstrates that there rules in that country that political stability and that basic democratic spirit which have placed Colombia conspicuously among those nations which freely carry out the will of their peoples.

The Government and people of Colombia are staunch allies of the United Nations in this great struggle for freedom. It is a satisfaction to express again the deep appreciation which we hold here for the invaluable collaboration, spiritual and material, which the Colombian Nation has extended for hemisphere security and in the cause of the United Nations, both before and after Colombia entered this war.

Participation by the United States in Work of UNRRA

On July 6, 1944 the President issued Executive Order 9453 to facilitate the participation of the United States in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Subject to provisions of Public Law 267 and the UNRRA Appropriation Act, 1945, the Adminis-

¹ Made at his press and radio news conference July 12, 1944.

² BULLETIN of May 6, 1944, p. 411.

trator of the Foreign Economic Administration is authorized and directed to exercise and perform all the functions and authority with respect to the expenditure of funds, and the provision of supplies and services related thereto. The United States representative on the Council of UNRRA, as named by the President, is authorized, subject to the provisions of the agreement for UNRRA, concluded November 9, 1943, to "designate or arrange for the designation of United States alternates on the Council and of United States members

(Continued on p. 80)

Petroleum Questions

NEGOTIATIONS TO BE RESUMED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

[Released to the press July 12]

The Department of State on July 12 made the following announcement, which is being issued simultaneously in Washington and London:

"Negotiations between the United States Government and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom on the subject of oil will be resumed shortly.

"The British delegation will be led by Lord Beaverbrook and will consist of the Minister of State, Mr. Richard Law, the Chairman of the Oil Control Board, Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, and the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Ralph Assheton.

"Sir William Brown will be the chief technical adviser to the ministerial delegation."

The Committee appointed by the President to conduct the conversations for this Government is composed of Secretary Hull, Chairman; Secretary Ickes, Vice Chairman; Secretary Forrestal; Under Secretary Patterson; Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator; Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator for War; Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice Chairman of the War Production Board; and Charles Rayner, Petroleum Adviser, Department of State.

It will be recalled that discussions preliminary to these forthcoming conversations were recently held in Washington between expert groups representing the two Governments.²

Special War Problems Division

By GRAHAM H. STUART¹

INTERNEES SECTION

Background

The United States has always been a strong advocate of fair treatment of prisoners of war. One of its treaties, signed with Prussia in 1785—before the Constitution was written—covered the treatment of war prisoners. The famous order of the War Department prepared by Dr. Lieber for the use of the Federal Army during the Civil War became a classic in international law in the field of regulations governing the conduct of war, including the treatment of prisoners. The conventions signed in Geneva in 1864 and in Brussels in 1874 looked toward a more humane conduct of war. The Hague conventions of 1899 and 1907, respecting the laws and customs of war on land, provided a humanitarian code for the treatment of war prisoners. Although these conventions were not regarded as legally binding in the first World War, many nations, including the United States, followed their provisions as representing existing international law practice.

The representatives of 47 states, realizing the need of something more concrete, met in Geneva in 1929 to prepare regulations that would govern the treatment of war prisoners. They based their codification upon a tentative draft that the International Red Cross submitted. The Geneva Prisoners of War Convention, which resulted from this meeting, has been ratified or adhered to by 40 nations that include all of the belligerent states in the second World War except Russia and Japan. The latter has, however, agreed with the United States to follow the provisions of the convention.²

Since the Prisoners of War Convention of 1929 was limited specifically to prisoners of war and to certain civilians such as newspapermen who follow the armed forces, the International Red Cross Committee negotiated at the outbreak of the second World War an informal agreement among the belligerents signatory of the Geneva convention to apply the principles of the Geneva convention to civilian enemy aliens. Where the specific provisions of the convention do not readily apply, the basis of treatment is generally con-

ceded to be the fundamental obligations of humanity.

The United States expressed its views regarding civilian enemy aliens immediately after the outbreak of the second World War. This Government, believing that some surveillance might be necessary, expressed the hope that such extreme measures as internment en masse for the war's duration would not be regarded as necessary. In a telegram sent to the American embassies in London, Paris, and Berlin on September 29, 1939 Secretary of State Hull expressed the earnest hope that the belligerent governments should give thought to avoiding undue harshness to alien enemy civilians. In expressing his strong support of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929 he declared that "just as the nations have abandoned the idea that prisoners of war are hostages for the good behavior of the enemy, so the same idea in respect to civilians might be held".

From the beginning of the second World War the Representation Section of the Special Division was concerned with certain duties pertaining to the treatment of war prisoners of countries whose interests it had undertaken to protect. Before the United States became a belligerent the Section had raised also the question of civilian internees. In a reply to a memorandum dated October 14, 1941 from a member of the War-Justice Board, covering discussions by the Departments of War and Justice regarding enemy aliens who might be interned in the United States, Mr. Joseph Green, Chief of the Special Division, surveyed the current practices of belligerents and suggested that since international law principles and practice were involved, the State Department had a definite interest in the matter.

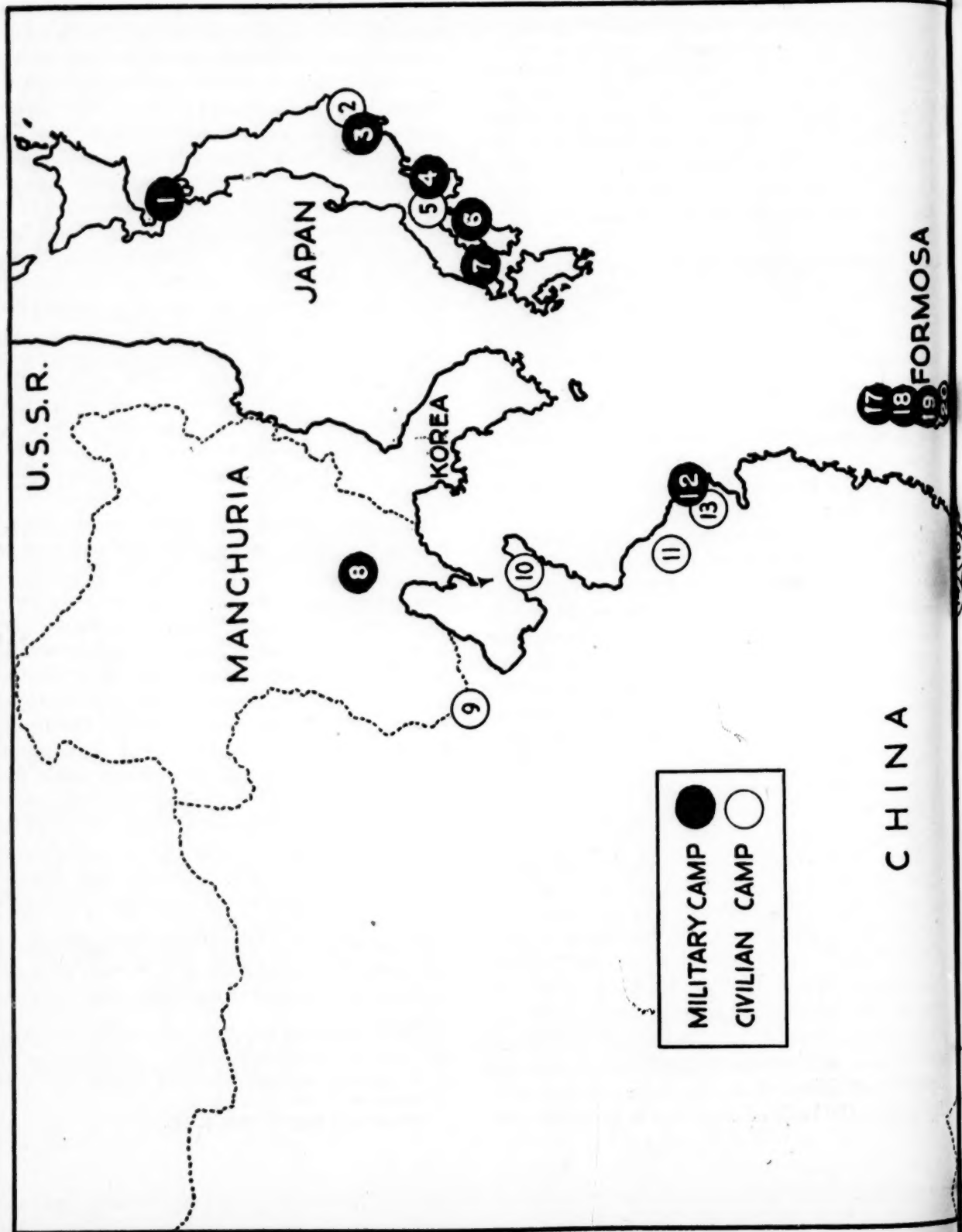
Three days after the United States became a belligerent the International Red Cross Committee, at Geneva, placed at the disposal of this Gov-

¹ This is the second in a series of articles on the Special War Problems Division by Dr. Stuart. For the first article on the historical background and the Welfare Section see the BULLETIN of July 2, 1944, p. 6.

² BULLETIN of May 23, 1942, p. 445.

Prisoner of War and Civilian Internee Camps in the Far East

Approximate Locations of Camps Containing American Nationals



INDEX

(The key numbers on this map bear no relationship to camp numbers. The camps marked * are civilian internment camps. Those unmarked are prisoner of war camps.)

JAPAN

Key No. Location

- 1 Hakodate
- *2 Tokyo
- 3 Tokyo
- 4 Osaka
- *5 Kobe
- 6 Zentsuji
- 7 Fukuoka

All these are groups containing from 2 to 9 camps.

MANCHURIA

- 8 Hoten (Mukden)

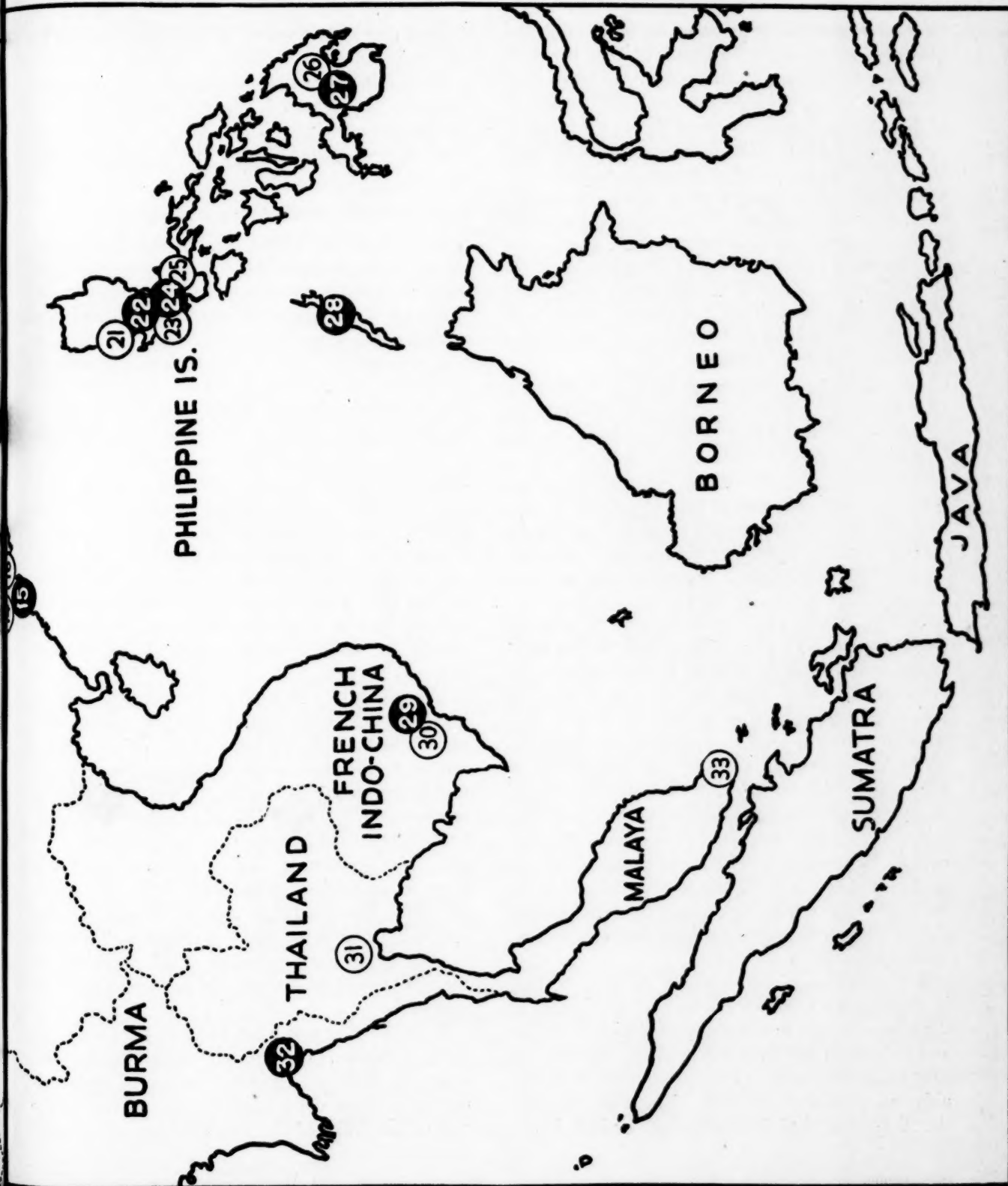
CHINA

- *9 Peking
- *10 Weihsien
- *11 Yangchow
- 12 Kiangwan (Shanghai)
- *13 Shanghai (7 camps)
- *14 Canton

- 15 Hong Kong (3 camps)

- *16 Szechuan (Hong Kong)

- FORMOSA
- 17 Taihoku (Nos. 1, 5 and 6)



FORMOSA
17 Taihoku
(Nos. 1, 5 and 6)
18 Taichu
(No. 2)

19 Kagi
(No. 4)

20 Heito
(No. 3)

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

(Several camps have still to be located.)

*21 Holmes (Baguio)

22 Cabanatuan

(No. 1)

*23 Sto. Tomas (Manila)

24 Manila

(Nos. 3, 4 and 11)

*25 Los Banos

*26 Davao

27 Davao

(No. 2)

28 Puerto Princessa

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

29 Saigon

*30 Mytho

THAILAND

*31 Bangkok

BURMA

32 Moulmein

MALAYA

*33 Singapore

JAVA-SUMATRA

Camp locations unknown

ernment all the services of that agency, particularly those regarding war prisoners and civilian internees. The committee urged the United States to follow the same procedure regarding war prisoners and internees as that which had been established between the belligerent states through the Central Agency of the Prisoners of War set up in September, 1939 in conformity with the provisions of the Geneva convention of 1929. In its reply of December 16, 1941 the United States accepted in principle the offer of the International Red Cross Committee and pointed out that it had already asked the Swiss Government to convey to the opposing belligerents the intention of the United States to apply to prisoners of war, and so far as they might be adaptable to civilian internees, the provisions and terms of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention and of the Geneva Red Cross Convention with the hope that the opposing governments would act similarly.

In a subsequent telegram of January 8, 1942 the United States Government accepted definitively the details of the Red Cross proposal relative to the exchange of lists of invalid and wounded prisoners of war under the 1929 convention and, by extension, a similar exchange of lists of civilian internees. It expected, of course, reciprocal action on the part of the opposing belligerents. At that time neither Germany nor Japan had agreed to this Government's proposals for the exchange.

Only four days after our entry into the war, on December 12, 1941, at a meeting held in the office of Assistant Secretary of State Breckinridge Long, arrangements were made for the repatriation of Americans, for the relief of Americans in enemy territory, and for provision of funds for representation of American interests. A Committee on Exchange of Diplomatic and Consular Officials of Enemy Powers for American Diplomatic and Consular Officials Held by those Powers was established and the chairmanship of this committee was placed in the Special Division, which was directed to inform the opposing belligerents of the intentions of this Government regarding international conventions applicable to warfare.

A memorandum prepared on January 6, 1942 in the Special Division stated that the policy of the United States was to supply as liberal a regime as possible for civilian enemy aliens detained or interned in this country and to treat them as favorably as prisoners of war. The memorandum stated further that in continental United States

1,484, or 2.6 percent, of approximately 55,000 Japanese aliens had been detained; 1,256, or .04 percent, of approximately 300,000 German aliens; and 231, or .002 percent, of approximately 400,000 Italians had been detained. These figures did not include the 1,800 German and Italian seamen interned prior to the declaration of war.

Provision was made for special civilian boards to review the cases of detained enemy aliens. The detainees were placed in the custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at detention stations.

Establishment of the Internees Section

Early in January 1942, an Internees Section was set up in the Special Division to deal particularly with the Department's responsibilities concerning prisoners of war and alien internees. Since it was realized that the questions relating to internees and prisoners of war would become increasingly numerous, the Section had been in a formative period for some time. A Foreign Service officer, Mr. Edmund A. Gullion, was assigned to this special work. Later the Section was definitely organized and its staff was placed in charge of Mr. Bernard Gufler, a Foreign Service officer who had been serving at our Embassy in Berlin and who had had charge of the inspection in Germany of prisoners-of-war camps where British prisoners were held. In less than a month after its establishment, the Section had to triple its personnel in order to handle the ever-increasing volume and complexity of work.

The general work of the Internees Section, as indicated in a memorandum of March 3, 1942, concerned, first of all, the supervision of all matters related to the State Department's responsibilities regarding enemy prisoners of war and civilian internees in American hands and American prisoners of war and internees in enemy hands. The principles governing the procedures were laid down in the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929. The United States, as already pointed out, had declared to enemy governments its intention to apply the provisions of the Geneva convention to civilian internees in so far as they were adaptable.

Since the War and Navy Departments were primary participants in matters pertaining to prisoners, the Section had to maintain very close liaison with these departments, particularly in the case of the Office of the Provost Marshal General

in which there had been set up, under the Geneva convention, a Prisoners of War Information Bureau and a Civilian Internees Information Bureau. These Bureaus performed similar functions. Very close liaison was maintained also with the American and International Red Cross and with the Spanish Embassy and the Swiss and Swedish Legations, which acted as protecting powers for enemy interests in the United States. Finally, the Section had many and various duties in connection with the prisoners-of-war camps and civilian-internment camps in the United States. The work of this Section is so complicated that one may perhaps best survey it by dividing its activities into several major categories.

Duties Regarding Prisoners of War in the United States

The Internees Section's bible in regard to the treatment of prisoners of war is the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929. According to the provisions of article 2 of this convention, prisoners of war must at all times be humanely treated and protected. Reprisal measures against them must be prohibited. By the terms of article 4 the power detaining prisoners of war must provide for their maintenance. All the rest of the convention specifies in detail the exact procedure required to fulfil properly the foregoing principles.

For protection prisoners of war must, first of all, be brought back far enough from the zone of combat so that they will be out of danger. Since the United States is far from the field of operations and has no lack of space, it makes an excellent area for the establishment of prisoners-of-war camps. More than a hundred such camps have already been established.

According to article 77 of the Geneva convention, belligerents are bound mutually to notify each other, within the shortest period possible, of their capture of prisoners. Some governments use the Red Cross for this service; others, their war offices. According to the Regulations Governing Prisoners of War issued by the War Department, the Prisoners of War Information Bureau has charge of transmitting periodically to the protecting powers and to the central agency of the International Red Cross Committee information to facilitate the identification of each prisoner. However, all negotiations with the enemy governments through the protecting powers concerning prisoners are carried on by the Internees Section of the Special

Division. This function involves considerable discussion with other governmental agencies concerned with the control or rights of prisoners.

The Geneva convention is very exact in its provisions regarding prisoners-of-war camps: the quarters must be healthful, food and clothing adequate, discipline regulated, and the kinds and amount of labor specified. A fundamental requirement is that labor furnished by prisoners of war shall have no direct relation with war operations. To see that these provisions are properly carried out the convention authorizes representatives of the protecting power to visit the internment camps and to interview prisoners without witnesses. As a courtesy, and without limiting in any way their freedom of action, a representative of the Internees Section accompanies the protecting power's representatives on all such visits and makes a report to the Department. Copies of these reports are usually transmitted to other interested agencies of the Government. In a similar fashion, Foreign Service officers, under directions from the Internees Section, are carrying on a similar function in areas abroad where agencies of the United States hold prisoners of war in foreign territory.

A routine report by the representative of the Internees Section usually lists the names of the officers in charge, and tabulates the persons interned as to numbers and rank. It also describes the camp's location and housing facilities; the quantity, quality, and preparation of the food; the adequacy of clothing, medical, and recreational facilities; the provisions for communications by the prisoners both to their friends and relatives and to the protecting power; and the arrangements for labor by the prisoners. Any complaints by the prisoners are noted and the Department's representative is expected to report completely upon the general conditions of the camp, how these conditions meet the provisions of the Geneva convention, and upon the reactions, if expressed to him, of the representative of the protecting power.

A composite report on the prisoners-of-war camps in the United States where German prisoners are confined would give a favorable picture of earnest effort to enforce the terms of the Geneva convention.

Almost all the ten to twelve officers of the Internees Section make periodic visits to most of the camps. The assignment requires an experienced official since the Department's representative must

PRISONER OF WAR AND CIVILIAN

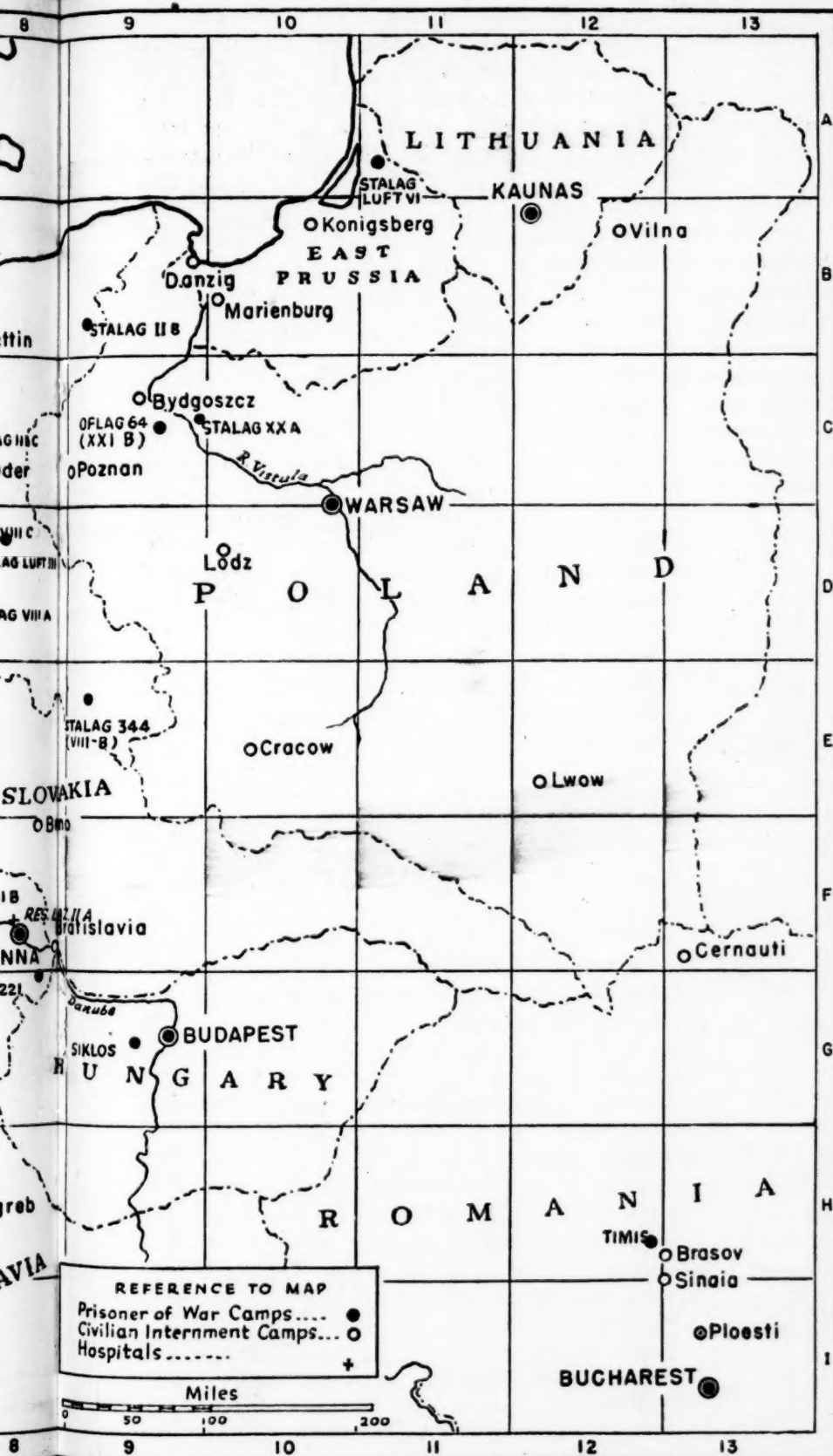
IN EUROPE

Location of camps containing American



LAN INTERNEE CAMPS

Americans



INDEX

PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS

Camp Designation	Map Square
DULAG LUFT	D4
DULAG NORD	B5
MILAG-MARLAG NORD	B5
OFLAG V A	E5
OFLAG 64 (XXI B)	C9
SIKLOS	G9
STALAG II B	B9
" III B	B7
" III C	C8
" IV B	D7
" IV D	D7
" V B	F4
" VI G	D4
" VII A	F6
" VIII A	D8
" VIII C	D7
" IX C	C6
" XII F	E4
" XIII C	E5
" XVII B (252)	F8
" XVIII A	G7
" XX A	C9
" 221	G8
" 317 (XVIII C)	F6
" 344 (VIII B)	E9
STALAG LUFT I	B7
" " III	D8
" " VI	A11
TIMIS	H12

CIVILIAN INTERNEE CAMPS

ILAG BIBERACH	F6
FRONTSTALAG 122 (COMPIEGNE)	D2
ILAG VII (LAUFEN)	G6
" LIEBENAU	F5
" TITTMONING	F6
MILAG-MARLAG NORD	B5
VITTEL	E3

HOSPITALS (LAZARETS)

LAZ. XIII D	E6
" 104	C7
" BAD SODEN	E5
" X B (BREMERVORDE)	B5
" FREISING	F6
" ROTTENMUNSTER	F4
" STADTRODA	D5
RES. LAZ. II A	F8
" " VI C	B4
" " EBELSBACH	E5
" " OBERMASSFELD	C6
" " X A	A6
VAL DE GRACE	E2

be capable of making to the camp commanders whatever recommendations may be required regarding the application and interpretation of the controlling international agreements. The reports which they make upon their return must be of such a character that they can be used, when necessary, as a basis for recommendations to the proper Departments of the Government for action in fulfillment of the obligations of the international agreements which are applicable. It is difficult to state exactly how much time of the Section is devoted to the task of visiting camps but in the six-month period from July through December 1943 the average number of man-days a month required might be estimated as fifty-nine. That number represents full-time work for two officers but does not include the extensive drafting and other routine work incidental to inspections which they must complete upon their return to the Department.

Duties Regarding American Prisoners Abroad

The Internees Section reviews reports that it receives from the International Red Cross Committee and from the Swiss Government covering visits that their representatives make to the prisoners-of-war camps where Americans are held in enemy and enemy-occupied countries.¹ It prepares comments on these reports for transmission to Swiss representatives for their guidance in making representations as needed on behalf of American prisoners confined in the camps subject to their inspection. In this connection the Section must maintain liaison with the proper departments of the American Government to insure that privileges requested for American prisoners abroad are reciprocally granted to enemy prisoners in American hands.

In the United States, Germans, Italians, and Japanese are segregated; in Germany, the British and Americans are often placed in the same camp. The conditions of Americans held in prison camps in Europe are not on the whole so good as those of German or Italian prisoners in the United States, for in the European camps quarters are sometimes overcrowded and the food is of poor quality.

¹ In September 1943 there were in Europe 27 prisoners-of-war camps, 16 internees camps, and 21 hospitals where Americans were known to be detained.

² Japan has signed but never ratified the convention.

A representative example of a German prisoners-of-war camp is Stalag IIIB at Fuerstenberg, where there are approximately 5,000 American prisoners of war. When the prisoners were first placed in this camp in the spring of 1943, they were in poor physical condition. A number had scarletina and their clothing was ragged, inadequate, and vermin-infested. With the aid of the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A., the German authorities provided new clothing and promised additional food supplies. During a visit by a neutral representative in September conditions were found to be more satisfactory, and the camp commander was quite cooperative.

The State Department has faced a very difficult situation with regard to American prisoners in the hands of the Japanese. The Internees Section has devoted much time and attention to this problem. Although Japan is not a party to the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention,² the Department obtained from the Japanese Government a commitment to apply *mutatis mutandis* the provisions of that convention to American prisoners of war and, so far as adaptable, to American civilian internees held by Japan. In spite of Japanese promises, information from many sources indicated constant and flagrant violation of the convention on the part of the Japanese Government. During the years 1942 and 1943 the United States Government requested scores of times that the Japanese Government report names of American prisoners and that it permit the Swiss representatives to visit the camps. On August 7, 1942 the United States protested emphatically against sentences imposed, contrary to article 50 of the Geneva convention, upon Americans who attempted to escape from the Shanghai prisoners-of-war camps. It protested also against the refusal of the Japanese to permit the Swiss representatives to visit these men. On December 12 the Internees Section prepared an extended protest covering torture, neglect, physical violence, solitary confinement, illegal prison sentences, mistreatment, and abuse that led to the deaths of seven Americans. On January 4, 1943 the United States protested the insufficient diet and generally unsatisfactory conditions at Shinagawa prisoners-of-war camp. During February and March, thirteen further protests were registered for various violations of the convention, such as lack of heat, improper medical attention, refusal of the Japanese to permit foodstuffs sent

from the outside to be distributed to prisoners, and other failures of the Japanese Government to carry out their obligations. In April the United States Government learned of the execution of the captured American airmen who flew over Tokyo and protested vigorously both the sentences and the failure to grant proper judicial proceedings. Nineteen more protests, some of them covering many kinds of violations, were filed during the rest of the year.¹

On January 27, 1944 the United States sent two long telegrams to our Legation in Bern to be communicated to the Japanese Government through the Swiss Government that represents our interests in Japan. These communications summarized the entire unsatisfactory situation, reciting the many violations on the part of Japan, her callous failure to provide the minimum requirements for the barest existence, and her inhuman and revolting treatment of those unfortunate in her power. A list of eighteen flagrant violations of specific provisions of the Geneva convention was presented. This was followed by detailed charges giving specific facts in regard to the violations. Some of these reported brutalities were so inhuman that only a barbarous people of sadistic tendencies could have been guilty of them.²

Although the first accusation on the part of the United States was dated December 23, 1942, no reply had been made on the part of Japan other than that the Japanese would investigate and in due course of time communicate the results. The United States, therefore, weary of waiting, not only summarized the entire situation in explicit fashion but on February 11, 1944 also made public the text of the accusations.³ At the same time the United States stated most emphatically that the Japanese Government could assure itself by examining the reports of the Spanish, Swedish, and International Red Cross representatives that the United States had consistently and fully applied the provisions of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention in the treatment of all Japanese nationals that it held as prisoners of war or civilian internees.

It is manifestly impossible to give the exact number of American prisoners held by the Japanese, but the Internees Section has made the following estimates from sources available and from estimates based on first-hand information. A total of approximately 19,919 American prisoners are thought to be in the hands of the Japanese; in Japan proper 2,999 prisoners are held in 16 camps,

varying in size from the one at Osaka with 570 inmates to the one at Hokodate with 12; 887 are held in China at Kiangwan in Shanghai and 2,436 in other Japanese-controlled territory, including Formosa, Java, Thailand, and Malaya. In the Philippines it is estimated that there are 13,590 American prisoners.

Civilian Internees

The United States has made every effort to carry over the provisions of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention to the treatment of civilian internees. The European members of the Axis group have agreed to these provisions, and with few exceptions they have carried out their obligations. Japan, however, has violated these in her internment camps for civilians as she has in the prisoners-of-war camps.

Approximately 5,600 American civilians are interned under Japanese control. Of these over 4,000 are in the Philippines. The largest internment camp is Santo Tomas, which is perhaps the model camp from the standpoint of humanitarian treatment, and those few inmates who have been returned from that camp have vouched for the fairly humane conduct on the part of the Japanese officials.

Among the specific complaints directed at the civilian-internment camps in Japan were the refusal on the part of commanders to permit internees to address the protecting power; the lack of proper food, footwear, and adequate clothing; insufficient medical care; restrictions on religious services; and seizure of personal possessions. Although these violations did not include cruel and inhuman treatment to the same extent as in the case of prisoners of war, they were contrary to the methods of conduct that the United States very carefully accepted and observed.

In 1942 the Japanese registered a few complaints regarding the treatment of Japanese nationals in internment camps in the United States. This Government carefully considered and made appropriate replies to all complaints. In concluding its reply to the protecting power the United States stated that it had instructed its officers concerned with the handling of Japanese nationals to exercise the most scrupulous care that their control be governed by the humanitarian principles

¹ BULLETIN of Apr. 24, 1943, p. 337.

² BULLETIN of Feb. 5, 1944, p. 145.

³ BULLETIN of Feb. 12, 1944, p. 168.

of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention and the generally accepted rules of international law.

There are seven internment camps in the United States for civilian alien enemies: three in Texas, two in New Mexico, one each in Idaho and North Dakota. A few hundred civilian alien enemies are held at Ellis Island and in detention stations in various cities. The camp at Santa Fe, New Mexico, has, at the present writing, 1,428 inmates, all Japanese; the one at Crystal City, Texas, has 2,070 inmates of which 1,266 are German. Of the total of 8,183 enemy aliens held in custody by the United States about 4,000 are German; 3,000, Japanese; and 1,000, Italian.

Japanese Relocation Centers

The situation of the Japanese in the United States has been complicated by the fact that it was felt necessary for the safety of the country to consider the entire western coast as a potential combat zone and to exclude all persons of Japanese or part-Japanese ancestry and individually objectionable European enemy aliens from this area.¹ Most of the Japanese in the United States—more than 100,000—were inhabitants of this zone and about 63 percent were American-born and, therefore, citizens. Nevertheless, the emergency was such that it was not thought practicable to permit even Japanese loyal to the United States to remain there. The Executive order of February 19, 1942 authorized the military commanders to prescribe military areas and exclude any or all persons from such areas.² General DeWitt declared the entire West Coast to be such a military area and that all Japanese, aliens and American-born, be excluded. On March 18, 1942 to aid in the removal of such large numbers the President established the War-time Civil Control Administration to assist the War Department in this task. It was emphasized that this evacuation of Japanese from military areas was not to be confused with the enemy-alien program which required internment in camps under far more rigid restrictions.

Ten relocation centers were established on public lands: two in Arizona, two in Arkansas, two in California, and one each in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming. Each area was required to support a minimum of 5,000 persons and to possess agricultural and power facilities. Until these centers were ready the Japanese were placed in assembly centers where food, shelter, and medical care were provided.

It is difficult to give figures for the population of these relocation centers, which remain inconstant, but on March 4, 1944 there were 90,504 evacuees resident in the 10 centers. In addition, 19,516 were on indefinite leave, 769 on short-term leave, and 2,557 on seasonal leave. The largest center was Tule Lake with 16,807 residents, and the next largest, Colorado River Center with 13,207. No center has less than 6,000 residents.

The relocation centers are under the control of a civil agency in the Department of Interior—the War Relocation Authority. They are not, however, governed by the strict regulations imposed upon the prisoners-of-war and enemy-alien internment camps. Nevertheless, the protecting power has been invited to visit and report upon them, and, as in other camps, a representative of the Internees Section of the Special War Problems Division accompanied the representatives of the protecting power.

Since the Japanese evacuees in relocation centers are not regarded as internees, the provisions of the Geneva convention have not been fully applied to them. Except for the relocation center at Tule Lake, the Japanese evacuees are permitted many more liberties than those granted to the internees.

Exchange of Sick and Wounded

According to the terms of article 68 of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention, belligerents are obligated to send back to their own country, regardless of rank or number, seriously sick and seriously injured prisoners of war, after their physical condition has improved to the extent that they can be transported. A model agreement which defines the degree of incapacity considered sufficient to qualify a prisoner of war for repatriation is attached as an annex to the Geneva convention. Furthermore, according to the provisions of the Geneva Red Cross Convention of July 27, 1929, surplus personnel charged exclusively with the care of the sick and wounded are to be repatriated as soon as a way is open for their return and military exigencies permit.

¹ Enemy aliens, as such, were not excluded. As a matter of fact not only can individually objectionable enemy aliens be excluded from coastal-defense regions but also American citizens can be excluded even when not of Japanese or part-Japanese ancestry.

² 7 *Federal Register* 1407.

In September 1943 the United States and Germany reached an agreement for the mutual repatriation of seriously sick and seriously wounded prisoners of war and surplus protected personnel—the latter according to the terms of the Geneva Red Cross Convention. Surplus protected personnel was defined in this agreement as including all such personnel in excess of two doctors, one dentist, one chaplain, and six enlisted sanitary personnel for each thousand prisoners of war.

The first exchange of seriously sick and seriously wounded prisoners and surplus protected personnel between the United States and Germany took place in October 1943, when the United States repatriated 234 seriously sick or seriously wounded prisoners and 1,732 surplus protected personnel. It received, in return, 14 sick or wounded American prisoners of war. In this exchange all the German prisoners who were returned were approved for repatriation by the American medical authorities. They included all who, up until that time, were found eligible for exchange. In the second exchange, which took place in March 1944, 117 Germans were repatriated, in contrast to 36 American prisoners. In this case the eligibility for repatriation from the United States was determined by mixed medical commissions composed of two neutral doctors and one doctor appointed by the detaining power.

Before the second exchange took place the State Department, through the Internees Section of the Special War Problems Division, approached the German Government for a third exchange to take place in Lisbon on April 12, 1944. At the same time the Department proposed that similar exchanges should occur without further negotiation at regular three-month intervals. The United States proposed that arrangements be made between the periodic exchanges for the examination of all possible repatriable prisoners, so that the largest number possible of repatriables might be returned upon each sailing of the exchange ship.

The German Government in its reply stated that all American prisoners of war qualified for repatriation, 36 in number, had already been sent back on the *Gripsholm*. Therefore, since no others would be available before the mixed medical commission completed its next tour of German war camps on May 9, 1944, it was felt that the proposed exchange should be deferred. The German Government, however, at approximately the

same time agreed to further exchanges of seriously sick or seriously wounded prisoners of war and proposed May 2, or a date thereafter, as the exchange date. Since Colonel d'Erlach, chairman of the mixed medical commission, operating in Germany, did not believe that the commission's work would be finished before the middle of May, a later date was thought to be more practicable.

The Governments of the United States and Great Britain jointly proposed to the German Government that an additional exchange of seriously sick and seriously wounded prisoners of war take place on May 17 with either Lisbon or Barcelona as the port of exchange. Barcelona was agreed upon, since the trip from Germany to Barcelona was much shorter than the trip to Lisbon. The German Government accepted both the date of May 17 and Barcelona as the exchange port. The vessel proposed was the *M.S. Gripsholm*. The itinerary was from New York via Algiers to Barcelona and return via Algiers and Belfast (to disembark the British contingent) to New York.

The number of Germans repatriated on this voyage of the *Gripsholm*, which left New York on May 2, 1944, was 517 sick and wounded and surplus protected personnel in British custody and 340 sick and wounded and protected personnel in United States custody, making a total of 857. The number of Allied sick and wounded brought back from Germany was over 1,000, of whom 65 were Americans.

The State Department was responsible for the repatriation movement from the time of delivery of the German prisoners of war on the *Gripsholm* in New York until the returning British and American prisoners were disembarked in Algiers, Belfast, or New York. This responsibility included accommodating, guarding, furnishing adequate medical care, and delivering the German prisoners to the Spanish authorities.

The United States has made similar proposals for the exchange of seriously ill and wounded prisoners and surplus protected personnel to the Rumanian and Bulgarian Governments, which are parties to the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention and the Geneva Red Cross Convention. The Japanese Government, which is a party to the Geneva Red Cross Convention, agreed in principle to the United States Government's proposal for the repatriation of protected personnel. It sent back a small number of American military nurses at the time of the first civilian exchange but none there-

after. The Japanese Government, after due consideration, stated that it could not make a favorable response to the United States proposals for the reciprocal application of the model agreement and the repatriation of seriously sick and seriously wounded prisoners of war under the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention.

Liaison Work

The Internees Section carries on a considerable amount of liaison work with the other agencies of the Government concerned with prisoners-of-war and civilian internment. It must participate with these agencies in committee meetings and in conferences to solve the various problems which arise.

The relationship with the American Red Cross and the International Red Cross Committee is constant and close. For example, this Section receives all proposals that the International Red Cross Committee makes for special agreements designed to broaden the scope of the humanitarian treaties or to clarify their interpretation. After consultation with the appropriate agencies of this Government, it replies to the proposals.

Since the Department of Justice has charge of the administration of the civilian-internment camps, considerable liaison work between the Section and that agency must be carried on. Prior to July 1943 the military authorities controlled civilian-internment camps. The change to the Department of Justice has worked out to the satisfaction of both Army and Justice, and the latter agency is administering the camps efficiently and in accordance with humanitarian standards of international law.

The relations of the Internees Section with the War Department and General Staff are also very close. Although the War Department controls the prisoner-of-war camps and is responsible for their proper administration, all complaints on the part of the protecting power must be made through the State Department. The Internees Section takes up these complaints with the War Department and relays its responses to the protecting power. The use of prisoners-of-war labor has been a serious problem. The War Department's regulations are very carefully drawn to carry out both the letter and spirit of the Geneva convention. The State Department must point out any viola-

tions when the protecting power brings them to its attention. Evidence of such derelictions is reported by the Section's representatives visiting the camps with the Swiss representative.

Although the problems handled are war-related, it is not likely that the Internees Section will cease to function for some considerable time after the end of hostilities. Many problems, some of them of a highly technical nature, will continue to vex the authorities, and a trained and experienced organization such as the Internees Section of the Special War Problems Division will continue to be an invaluable asset to the Department.

Regulations To Safeguard Interests of United States And Its Merchant Marine

[Released to the press July 12]

In order that the interests of the United States and its merchant marine may be safeguarded by every possible means the Secretary of State has decided that after 6 o'clock in the forenoon of August 15, 1944 no seaman who is a citizen or national of the United States may ship on a vessel in this country bound for a foreign port unless he bears a valid American passport or evidence, usually referred to as a "receipt", that he has applied for a passport within the preceding six months and that after 6 o'clock in the forenoon of November 15, 1944 no such seaman may ship on a vessel in this country bound for a foreign port unless he bears a valid passport. This procedure will place in full effect on November 15, 1944 the provision of the Passport Control Regulations issued by the Secretary of State on November 25, 1941 under which seamen are required to bear valid passports in order to depart from the United States. Consequently all seamen who have not heretofore applied for passports should do so as soon as possible.¹

The foregoing is in harmony with the views of the appropriate military authorities and the War Shipping Administration.

¹ BULLETIN of Nov. 15, 1941, p. 381, and Nov. 29, 1941, p. 431.

Presentation of Letters of Credence

AMBASSADOR OF ECUADOR

[Released to the press July 12]

A translation of the remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of Ecuador, Señor Galo Plaza, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, July 12, 1944, follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: It is a singular privilege for me to be the bearer of the cordial salutation which the people of Ecuador send to your people as homage to their heroism on the battle-fronts and to their wisdom and steadfastness on the home-front and as producers of the armament and food which so decidedly contribute to the triumph of culture and liberty, in which undertaking we are all passionately engaged.

It is no mere formula of protocol nor a commonplace statement when I say to you that I bring for your people a greeting from the Ecuadoran people. We have eliminated in my country the contradiction which previously rendered this affirmation false or fictitious. We Ecuadorans possess today an integral democracy because the people are in power, the people in enjoyment of their rights and liberties which formed a Government whose democratic vigor is a fine example of politics in its constructive sense. We have liberty at home, we have democracy, and we can speak of it and form with it our international friendships. That people, free and master of its destiny, formed a Government which sent me to you, sir, to place in your hands this message of friendship of which I have spoken to you, being convinced that it is not an exclusive governmental truth but a profound popular truth.

My Government greets your Nation in the person of its illustrious leader, you, Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt; yet not only am I the bearer of a greeting of emotion from the Ecuadoran people but my mission is also arranged for these other purposes: to draw together more closely the relations of our Governments and above all to bring about the friendship and understanding of our peoples one for the other to the end that there may exist between our two Nations something of permanent and everlasting value.

I bring then a mission which, if diplomatic terms permit, is double: the friendly voice of my Government and the enthusiastic voice of my people.

Through the voice of the Chancellor of Ecuador, the Government, over which His Excellency Dr. Velasco Ibarra presides, affirmed that it will exert itself to bind together intimately North American interests with ours and that its desire will be satisfied if sympathy towards the United States is consolidated among the people of Ecuador.

This is the greatest guarantee of my mission—that we amplify the limits of our relations, not circumscribing them to official bounds but expanding them to the limitless and eternal domains of the soul of the peoples.

You know well the Ecuadoran contribution toward the war effort and continental defense. As much as was in our hands we have given with alacrity, generosity, and disinterestedness; we have fulfilled our duty in defense of liberty, inspired by the securities proclaimed in the four freedoms whose principles ought to be consecrated as truths of the contemporaneous spirit, perhaps as an addition to those luminous truths which were consecrated in the Bible, where is found the doctrine of two thousand years of our civilization.

In the same spirit we shall continue lending that cooperation in the form which translates itself into mutual material benefits, because that labor of defense today foresees and anticipates the triumph of peace. As we have given for war we wish to give for peace, and to that end we must equip the economy of our people, raise its standard of living, produce more, in short, in order to be able to purchase and sell more. We have been working in Ecuador day and night since the inauguration of the new government to invigorate our economy, to open roads, to establish public hygiene, and to be able to extract from our soil the natural resources at our disposal which will permit our whole population and even ten times as many to live in abundant happiness. We have resources and possibilities for giving bread, dignity, and a future to many more millions of inhabitants.

Victory is near, sir, but as you have said, in order to attain it this generation must make sacrifices greater than those which it has realized up to now. It is almost miraculous what the United States, a people of work and peace, has done, in equipping the legions of democracy with arms which no one would have believed possible to obtain in such a short period of time. Your people

has rendered itself deserving of the thanks of the human race, and for many centuries such an achievement will be remembered with astonishment. It is the example of a free people, master of its destiny, which knows what it desires, what it defends, and what it awaits. It is a people inspired by wise directors capable of guaranteeing their own aspirations and those of all mankind. I pray that the victory of peace may follow the victory of arms creating a world in which may be banished forever new threats of aggression and where there may be respect for peoples and men in their right to life and bread.

Please receive with the letter of retirement from my distinguished predecessor that which accredits me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Ecuador in the United States of America.

The President's reply to the remarks of Señor Galo Plaza follows:

MR. AMBASSADOR: It is a great pleasure for me to receive from you today the letter whereby His Excellency the President of the Republic of Ecuador accredits you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States.

I also accept the letter of recall of Captain Colón Eloy Alfaro, your predecessor, whose long and distinguished service will always be remembered with esteem and friendship. During the more than a decade he was here he made a contribution that will long be remembered, not only to the improvement of relations between your country and mine but also to the development of that close and intimate unity and solidarity of the hemisphere that all of us desire.

In welcoming you I am happy in the thought that you have returned with this significant trust placed upon you by your Government to this land where for a number of years you chose to receive your university education and with which you have retained so many ties of friendship.

You enter upon your new duties at a time when this Nation is engaged in the greatest struggle in history for the preservation of that freedom which inspired those great leaders Bolívar and Washington. The victory over our common enemies who would have imposed upon us all a brutal slavery is now a certainty. It is being achieved through unity of purpose, understanding, and sac-

rice among those nations which seek enduring peace and justice.

I should like at this time again to express on behalf of this Government and people their sincere and deep appreciation for the invaluable contribution of Ecuador to the defense of the hemisphere and the prosecution of this war. The war will be followed by a peace in which we shall labor with all good-will to achieve our aspirations. I am confident that we and all other nations inspired by a deep spirit of friendship may look forward to a future which will provide a solid basis of economic life and that security which will guarantee a happier welfare for mankind.

As you enter upon your new responsibilities, Mr. Ambassador, I wish to assure you that I as well as all of the officials of this Government will consider it a privilege and a pleasure to facilitate the successful accomplishment of your tasks.

In extending you a most cordial welcome, I would ask you to be kind enough to convey to His Excellency President Velasco Ibarra my deep appreciation of the friendly greetings which you have extended to me on behalf of the Ecuadoran Nation and assure him of my most cordial expression of friendship and my best wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the Ecuadoran people.

AMBASSADOR OF NEW ZEALAND

[Released to the press July 12]

The remarks of the newly appointed Minister of New Zealand, Mr. C. A. Berendsen, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, July 12, 1944, follow:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to present to you letters from His Majesty the King accrediting me to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America for His Majesty's Dominion of New Zealand. I also present to you letters of recall in respect of my distinguished predecessor the Honorable Walter Nash, who is returning to New Zealand to resume his duties as Deputy Prime Minister.

In following Mr. Nash I know that I will have the advantage of the unstinted good-will that has been extended to him and to New Zealand by yourself, Mr. President, your officers, and the people of the United States.

The events of this war have brought the peoples of our two countries together, in times of

difficulty and danger as in times of joint achievement. In common with our partner nations of the British Commonwealth, New Zealanders have been proud to fight side by side with your forces in many theaters of war. Very many New Zealand homes have been privileged to welcome American servicemen, whom we have found to be close to our own New Zealand people in their sturdy independence of spirit and in their general approach to the problems of our day.

We in New Zealand, whose contribution to this great struggle for the rights of man has, we believe, been not unworthy of the traditions of our country, feel the warmest admiration for the gigantic war achievements of this great Republic.

When my predecessor came to this country the outlook in Russia, in North Africa, and in the Pacific was not encouraging, and I rejoice that in the two and a half years that have elapsed since that time the forces of the United States, of Great Britain and the British Commonwealth, of Russia, and of the other United Nations, have carried the war to a point where the shape of victory can be seen and the problems of peace are beginning to emerge.

My country looks forward to the closest collaboration with the United States, particularly in the Pacific area, not only in achieving final and complete victory but also in meeting and solving the problems of the post-war period. I feel confident that the mutual understanding and cooperation that has developed during the war will continue and increase and will enable us to contribute, in substantial measure, towards the establishment of that world order based on freedom and justice which it is the aim of both countries to create.

I esteem it a great privilege to have the opportunity of working in this country towards these objectives.

I have the honor to be, Mr. President, your obedient servant.

The President's reply to the remarks of Mr. Brendsen follows:

MR. MINISTER: I am very happy to welcome you to Washington and to receive from your hands the letters by which His Majesty the King has accredited you Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of New Zealand to the United States. I accept, likewise, the letters of recall of your predecessor, the Honorable Walter Nash, whose distinguished service here as New Zealand's first

Minister to the United States will be long and happily remembered.

We in the United States have a special feeling of friendship and admiration for New Zealand. Our peoples hold common ideals of liberty and justice. Our countries are close neighbors in the Pacific. We have faced the same ruthless enemy, and we share the terrible sacrifices of war. Our soldiers fight together on many fields of battle as valiant defenders of our common faith. Your country by its outstanding contribution to the war has earned a high place among the United Nations.

Thus have been forged eternal bonds of friendship between us.

Great suffering must still be endured, but our final victory over the forces of oppression can no longer be doubted—even by our enemies. We look forward, in the years ahead, to the fullest cooperation and collaboration with New Zealand in helping to build a world in which all nations and all peoples may live in peace.

We are honored by the visits to Washington of your great Prime Minister, my good friend Peter Fraser. His visits have afforded opportunity for fullest consultation and exchange of views on all matters of common concern to our Governments. We have come to know him and admire him and love him. We are happy to have Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser with us at this moment.

You yourself are no stranger in Washington, Mr. Minister, and I now welcome you in your new high capacity. I hope your stay among us may be a pleasant one, and I wish to assure you that I and all the officials of the American Government stand ready at all times to help you in every way possible to carry out your duties as Minister.

AMBASSADOR OF PERU

[Released to the press July 12]

The remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of Peru, Señor Don Pedro Beltrán, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, July 12, 1944, follow:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to present to Your Excellency the letters by which the Government of Peru has accredited me as its Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary before the Government of the United States of America, after the much regretted loss of my distinguished predecessor, Mr. Manuel de Freyre y Santander, which has been so deeply felt in my country and abroad

by all those who knew him and appreciated his high qualities.

I consider it a privilege to represent my country here. I feel the more so at present when we can well say that the end of this long struggle is in sight. Now the world will be able to set itself to the task of reconstruction. This is a large assignment, for the field is vast. Material damage done to the invaded countries has to be repaired, and their populations have to be saved from starvation. But that is not all. Sure foundations have to be laid for a freer world where not even the weakest nation will have anything to fear from the most powerful one and where the rights of the smallest will be respected as much as those of the strongest. To achieve this some sort of world organization will have to be built to prevent any aggressor from ever again being able to disturb the peace.

But even that is not enough. The world has to be put again on its feet to continue its forward march of progress. Means will have to be sought and found to make possible economic prosperity based on efficient production, freer trade, and better distribution. Only so will it be possible to raise the standard of living of the needy of the different nations, which must be the real goal. To obtain the greatest happiness of the largest number by assuring their welfare, by keeping them free from the fear of unemployment and want—that is the true task to which governments should set themselves above everything else.

Under the leadership of Your Excellency, the United States of America have been in the front in preaching these principles and in trying to see that they are put into practice by setting up the necessary world organizations without which success would be impossible. The days are gone when governments could believe that the welfare of their own people could be realized by independent and isolated action on their part.

The Government of Peru, as Your Excellency is aware, has been side by side with yours ever since the days of Pearl Harbor when it took the lead at the Rio de Janeiro Conference in joining this country in its stand against aggression. And ever since it has not only followed with the greatest interest the strong and enlightened leadership which the Government of Your Excellency has developed in preaching the good doctrine to which I have already referred but has heartily joined in

that work and is determined to further cooperate in every way it can.

The Peruvian Government will continue to pursue these principles with as much earnest as that shown by the Government of Your Excellency, and let us hope that with the help of God the world may at last look forward to an era of peace, of prosperity, and of well-being among all classes in every nation.

For the fulfillment of my mission I feel that I shall be able to count on the valuable cooperation of Your Excellency's Government. The traditional friendship between our two Nations and the present unity of purpose of their two Governments are a sure guarantee that we can be confident for the future of their relationships, which will continue to bring them closer together.

I am the bearer of special greetings for Your Excellency from the President of Peru, who has ever present the pleasant souvenirs of his visit to this country in 1942, which developed strong personal ties of friendship between the chiefs of state of the United States and of my country. In the name of the President of Peru and of the Peruvian people allow me to express my sincere wishes for the welfare of the United States and for the personal happiness of Your Excellency.

The President's reply to the remarks of Señor Beltrán follows:

MR. AMBASSADOR: I have much pleasure in receiving from Your Excellency the letters accrediting you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Peru and in according you recognition in that capacity. In doing so I am privileged to welcome you as a friend of the United States who has often visited our shores and who already has among the citizens of my country numerous friends and admirers.

Your distinguished predecessor was for many years my very good personal friend and his long career as representative of your country at Washington was characterized by an unusual and sympathetic understanding, which enabled him to contribute greatly to the good relations which happily exist between Peru and the United States.

I am pleased that Your Excellency has referred to the titanic struggle in which we and our allies are now engaged. I am more than grateful for this opportunity of expressing the gratitude which the people of my country hold for the people of

Peru and its leaders for the support, encouragement, and comfort which Your Excellency and your countrymen have given us during these recent difficult years. We have not forgotten, nor shall we forget, that Peru was one of the leaders among the other American republics in joining us in our stand against aggression. The most terrible phase of the unparalleled struggle in which we are engaged is still before us, and the United Nations must look forward to great suffering and enormous sacrifices before the inevitable victory is won. In this difficult time I am confident that the United States can count on the sympathetic assistance and support of Peru in the task of winning the war against Fascist aggression just as in the case of our common front at the beginning of the struggle.

A certain distinguished Peruvian, speaking last January of the great difference between Germany and the Anglo-Saxon nations, said that the latter have come to believe in freedom for themselves and other peoples whereas our enemy has not only remained where the world was in past ages but seemed bent on traveling even further back. He added, "We in South America could not be misled. Our own Government here in Peru never had any doubts from the very beginning. From the time of our war of independence, we have owed more to the Americans and to the British than to any other external influence for the preservation of our freedom." I don't think I need tell Your Excellency who spoke those words, nor need I explain the warm feelings which they evoked among us.

You will find among the members of this Government a sincere desire to render ever closer the relations of friendship and understanding that for more than a century have characterized intercourse between the Republic of Peru and the United States. The officials of this Government will at all times be ready and eager to lend you every assistance that may contribute to the successful accomplishment of your mission.

I am indeed thankful for the special greetings which you carry from His Excellency, the President of Peru. Please be so kind as to inform him of the deep pleasure with which I recall his visit here in 1942 and assure him of the appreciation with which I have received his good wishes, and likewise convey to him my sincere wishes for his personal welfare and for the prosperity and happiness of the people of Peru.

AMBASSADOR OF PORTUGAL

[Released to the press July 12]

The remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of Portugal, Dr. João Antonio de Bianchi, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, July 12, 1944, follow:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to place in Your Excellency's hands the letter by which the President of the Portuguese Republic, General Oscar Fragoso Carmona, has been pleased to accredit me in the capacity of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the President of the United States of America.

The raising to ambassadorial rank of the respective diplomatic missions is a significant and gratifying proof of the ever-closer relations existing between our two countries, so soundly based on those feelings of sincere and mutual friendship that have always prevailed. Coming as it has at a moment when the problems of the post-war world begin to loom boldly in the international horizon, it affords me the opportunity to convey to Your Excellency the warm desire of the Portuguese Government to collaborate in the solution of those issues of mutual interest wherever they may arise.

The Portuguese people, in the reverence for their traditions and in the consciousness of their duties as possessors of extensive colonial territories and far-flung maritime positions—and yet all closely woven into a staunch national unit—are duly conscious of the mission that is incumbent on them in the world of the future. It is our belief that, within the bounds of complete respect for national rights, collaboration between ours and peoples in similar conditions, with those great countries that have attained great technical, industrial, and financial developments, can not only be successfully accomplished but should lead to the most beneficial and fruitful results.

Bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and occupying many positions in its expanse, Portugal can but be aware that the friendships she has maintained across the sea and which have fortunately been so consistently reciprocated among others by the United States of America and our sister nation, Brazil, are a strong and promising link in Portuguese-American relations.

Having been singled out for the high honor of being the first Portuguese Ambassador to the United States, and on bringing to you, Mr. President, the renewed assurances of my desire to carry

out, to the best of my ability, duties so consistent with my own personal feelings, I have at least the advantage of knowing, after 11 years' experience, that I can rely in that spirit of friendliness and understanding which has always marked my relations with you, Mr. President, the members of your Cabinet, and the many officials of the Government of the United States of America and which, I confidently trust, will continue to be extended to me in the future.

The President's reply to the remarks of Dr. de Bianchi follows:

MR. AMBASSADOR: It is with great pleasure that I received from you, Mr. Bianchi, the letters by which His Excellency, the President of the Portuguese Republic, accredits you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States. As Ambassador I am assured that the cordial and effective manner in which you have for several years represented your Government as Minister will continue, and I am happy to assure you that you can continue to count on the closest collaboration of the officials and agencies of this Government.

I have noted with interest your comments in regard to the desire of the Portuguese Government to collaborate in meeting the problems which confront the world for which solutions must be found through international collaboration and cooperation. I am sure that the cordial and friendly relations which have so long existed between Portugal and the United States will still serve our united efforts to build a better world.

May I request that you convey to His Excellency, General Carmona, my cordial good wishes for his personal well-being and for the progress and prosperity of Portugal.

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and alternates on committees and subcommittees of the Council." It is also ordered that "All activities of the United States Government pertaining to its participation and membership in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration shall be carried on in conformity with the foreign policy of the United States as defined by the Secretary of State."

The full text of the Executive order appears in the *Federal Register* of July 11, 1944, page 7637.

TREATY INFORMATION

Military-Mission Agreement With Peru

[Released to the press July 10]

In conformity with the request of the Government of Peru there was signed on Monday, July 10, 1944, at 10:30 a.m., by the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and the Honorable Señor Dr. Eduardo Garland, Minister Counselor, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Peru in Washington, an agreement providing for the detail of a military mission by the United States to serve in Peru.

The agreement will continue in force for four years from the date of signature but may be extended beyond that period at the request of the Government of Peru.

The agreement contains provisions similar in general to provisions contained in agreements between the United States and certain other American republics providing for the detail of officers of the United States Army or Navy to advise the armed forces of those countries.

Lend-Lease Aid

Supplementing the footnote to the item entitled "Extension of the Lend-Lease Act" on page 478 of the BULLETIN of May 20, 1944, in which Canada is included in the list of countries with which the United States has entered into agreements under the Lend-Lease Act, it should be noted that although Canada is eligible to receive lend-lease aid, the agreement entered into with Canada, containing clauses comparable to certain broad provisions embodied in many of the agreements forming a part of this Government's program under the Lend-Lease Act, does not provide for the furnishing of lend-lease aid. By the agreement, effected by an exchange of notes signed at Washington on November 30, 1942 (Executive Agreement Series 287), the United States and Canada accepted principles relating to post-war economic policy similar to such principles as embodied in article VII of various preliminary agreements relating to mutual aid concluded by the United States with a number of other countries under the Lend-Lease Act.